



Price 3d.]

EDINBURGH,

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25. 1786.

This Day is Published, Price 1 s.
Sold by W. CREECH at the Cross, and G. MUDIE,
Horse Wynd,

NARRATIVE
OF SOME LATE
INJURIOUS PROCEEDINGS
Of the Managers of the Royal Infirmary, against the Stu-
dents of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.
Published by the Students.
Conferre injurias, et interpretando accideri. TACTIC.

This day is Published, Price 3 s. fewed,
LETTERS
ADDRESSED TO
SOAME JENYNS, Esq.
CONTAINING
STRICTURES
ON THE
Writings of EDWARD GIBSON, Esq; Dr PRIESTLEY,
Mr THEOPHILUS LINDSAY, &c. &c.
And an Abstract of Dr PRIESTLEY's Account Current with
REVELATION.
Nen ego ventus! venor suffragia vulgi.
T. G. J. ARABIA.
LONDON,
Printed for G. G. J. and J. ROBINSON, Paternoster Row,
and C. ELLIOT, Edinburgh.

A Schoolmaster Wanted.
THE Parish School of EDROM in Berwickshire is soon
to become vacant, by the translation of the present
Schoolmaster to the school of Ayrton. It is therefore pro-
posed by the Heritors to elect a Schoolmaster by a com-
parative trial of candidates, to take place at Edrom, upon Mon-
day the 16th October 1786.
It is expected that such candidates as may appear, will
produce proper certificates of their private and moral charac-
ters, as great regard will be had to that circumstance.
The candidates must be well qualified to teach English
and Latin, Writing, Arithmetic, and the practical parts of
Mathematics, and to present in the church.
The fixed emoluments of the parish are considerable.

DUNG TO LET.
TO BE LET by public roup, on Wednesday 18th October
instant, in the George Inn, Bristo Street, betwixt five
and six o'clock afternoon.
The DUNG of the District of Laurieston and Teviot-row
Street, with the Lanes adjoining; to be entered to at Mar-
tinmas first.

TO BE LET,
A House and Shop and Land in the town and
neighbourhood of Falkland.
UPON Friday the 29th day of September 1786, at twelve
o'clock noon, there will be exposed to public roup, by
order of George Keltie, trustee for the creditors of George
Lumsden, late merchant in Falkland, within the house of
John Sutherland vintner there, a SET, for one year, of the
HOUSE and SHOP in Falkland, lately occupied by the said
George Lumsden, and lying on the north side of the High-
Street of the burgh of Falkland, in a situation very fit for
public business in the mercantile line, or otherwise: As also,
a Set, for one year, of the BURGH ACRES of Falkland,
which belonged to the said George Lumsden; and likewise,
a Sale of the tack of part of the Lands of KILGOWRIE
KNOW, lying in the neighbourhood of Falkland, during the
currency of five years. The entry to the whole premises to
commence at the term of Martinmas next, under such stipu-
lations as will be specified in the articles of roup, which will
be seen in the hands of the said trustee, or James Bryce wri-
ter in Strathglo.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's
Coffehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 22nd day of
November 1786, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock
afternoon.
All and Whole the Lands of CARFIN
and **TODHOLEBURN**, consisting of 478 acres, 2 roads,
and 10 falls of arable ground, pleasantly situated upon the
River Calder, within two miles of the market-town of Hal-
linton, fourteen miles from Glasgow, and thirty-three from
Edinburgh, and having good roads to all these places. There
is a commodious dwelling-house, and a considerable quantity
of planting upon the premises; and the purchaser may enter
to the possession of 121 acres out of lease.
As also, the two-merk land of OVERMUIR, and the
four merk and forty pound land of GLENS, consisting of
upwards of 700 acres, lying in the parish of Loudon and the
shire of Ayr.
And likewise the SUPERIORITY of the lands of LA-
DYTOWN and others, lying in Ayrshire, which hold of the
Crown, and being retoured a forty-shilling land of old extent,
entitles the proprietor to a vote for a Member of Parliament
for the county.
Joseph Cuvlin writer to the signet will show the title-
deeds, plans, rentals, and articles of roup; and for further
particulars, application may be made to him, or to James
Hamilton, collector of the land-tax, Glasgow.

FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA,
The Brigantine Bell,
JOHN CATHCART Master,
Now taking on board goods at Green-
ock, and will be all clear for sea
by Saturday the 7th October.
For freight or passage apply to
Captain Cathcart, or John Hamil-
ton, Greenock, or to James Buch-
anan, Glasgow.
The Bell is a new British built vessel, about 200 tons, and
has excellent accommodation for passengers.

FOR GRENADA,
THE NEW SHIP
TIVOLI,
JAMES MLEISH Master,
Will be ready to receive goods at
Greenock, the 1st of next month,
and clear to sail by the 1st of No-
vember.
She will have the very best accom-
modation for passengers, who may
apply to John Campbell senior, in Glasgow, or the Master
at Greenock.
A BLACKSMITH is offered to Horse-shoeing and other coun-
try work, willing to engage for a term of years to go abroad,
and who is well recommended, will meet with good encon-
agement.
GLASGOW, Sept. 6. 1786.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange
Coffehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the
24th November next, betwixt the hours of six and seven
afternoon.
The Lands and Barony of GOGAR, lying in the parish of
Corstorphine, and county of Edinburgh, and within four
measured miles of the city of Edinburgh.
The property-lands of this estate amount to upwards of
860 Scots acres; and including feu-duties, which are consid-
erable, pays 1405 l. 13 s. 1 d. Sterling of gross yearly rent.—
There is an excellent mansion-house, offices, and garden upon
the estate; also a considerable quantity of old and young
planting. It holds blench of the Crown, and stands valued
in the cess-books at 1440 l. Scots. The proprietor has right
to the tithes of part of the barony. The whole are valued,
and are within a mere trifle of being exhausted.
This estate is so well known, and generally admired, that
any panegyric or further description would be superfluous.
Apply to James Gray writer, Merchant-street, Edinburgh,
who has powers to conclude a private bargain. Thomas Fel-
guson, farmer at Gogar town, will show the grounds.

Hon. the Sheriff of Edinburgh.
ON account of several respectable applications, notice is
hereby given to the FREEHOLDERS and HERI-
TORS of the shire of Edinburgh, that on Tuesday the 3d
day of October, the day formerly advertised for the Michael-
mas Head Court, an ADDRESS to his Majesty, on his late
fortunate escape from the attack on his Majesty's person,
will be taken into consideration, and their attendance in the
Parliament House that day, at twelve o'clock, is therefore
requested.

DUNDEE ACADEMY.
AT Dundee, on the second day of October 1786, will be
opened, an ACADEMY for the Education of Youth.
This Institution is designed to instruct Young Gentlemen
in Mathematical Learning, and the several branches of
Science with which it is connected. It is also particularly
calculated to prepare the Merchant and Seaman for the Bu-
siness of their respective professions.

The whole course of Study proposed will be conducted in
the following order.
Class I. ARITHMETIC in all its Parts.
— II. BOOK-KEEPING.—Two courses of both will be
given each Session.
— III. FIRST CLASS OF MATHEMATICS, comprehend-
ing the Elements of Euclid, Plane Trigonometry,
and Practical Geometry, containing the Elements
of Mensuration, Surveying, and Gauging.
— IV. SECOND CLASS OF MATHEMATICS, comprehend-
ing Algebra, Conic Sections, Spherical Trigonome-
try, Fluxions, and Geography.
— V. NAVIGATION. Two Courses of it will be given
every Session.
— VI. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY and ASTRONOMY.
The application of the latter to Navigation will be
particularly explained.
— VII. DRAWING and PERSPECTIVE.
— VIII. FRENCH.

The Academy is provided with Instruments for explaining
the practical parts of Geometry, Navigation, and Astronomy;
and with an Apparatus for illustrating the Principles of Na-
tural Philosophy.
Three Years are judged necessary to pass through all the
above Classes; and, during that time, the Students will be
employed in the following manner: The first year they will
attend the first Course of Arithmetic, the second of Book-
keeping, and the first Class of Mathematics; the second
year, the second Class of Mathematics and Navigation; and
the third year, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.
French and Drawing may be attended any of the years
most convenient for the Students.

The fees paid at entry every Session are, Two Guineas to
Mr Weir the Rector, Half-a-Guinea to Mr Ivory the Assis-
tant Master, One Guinea for French, and One Guinea for
Drawing and Perspective. Book-keeping and Navigation will
be taught to such as learn nothing else, at One Guinea and
half each.
Any one of the above Classes may be attended independ-
ently of the rest. The above-mentioned fees, however, for
French and Drawing, extend only to such as attend the Ma-
thematical Classes at the same time. The fees paid for them
per quarter, by such as learn nothing else, being, for French
Half-a-Guinea, and for Drawing and Perspective, Half-a-
Guinea.
As the Students in every Class proceed together, it is ab-
solutely necessary that they enter immediately at the begin-
ning of the Session.

TO BE SOLD,
By Private Bargain,
THOSE Parts of the Lands & Barony
of **MOUNE**, called *Pittblain, Newcraig, Pittblain,*
Whittemyre, and Greenford, lying within two miles of the
market town of Old Meldrum, in the parish of Daviot and
shire of Aberdeen. This estate contains from 1000 to 1100
Scots acres, all arable, and the present gross rent is about
260l. Sterling, exclusive of a plantation of near seven acres
extent, consisting of fir, ash, oak, and birch trees, all in a
thriving condition.
The lands lie contiguous, are pleasantly situated in the
middle of a plentiful corn country; they hold of the Crown,
and afford a freehold qualification in the county; they are
low rented, and capable of great improvement, being natu-
rally of a good soil; they are also uncommonly well sup-
plied with moss and other accommodations.
If not sold altogether, they will be disposed of in separate
lots.
For further particulars apply to John M'Nab, writer to
the signet, Edinburgh, in whose hands may be seen the title
deeds, with a rental, plan, and measurement of the lands.
George Johnstone in Little Pittblain will show the lands,
and point out the different lots.

Estate in the County of Linlithgow.
TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange
Coffehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 17th No-
vember 1786, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon.
The LANDS of **TORBANEHILL, TORBANEHALL,**
and **PITTSIAW**, lying in the parishes of Bathgate and
Whithorn, and county of Linlithgow, upon the great road
from Edinburgh to Glasgow, within a quarter of a mile of
the town of Whithorn, and a mile and a half of the town
of Bathgate, consisting of about 540 Scots acres, and yield-
ing about 300 l. Sterling of yearly rent. They are held feu
of a subject-superior for payment of a trifling feu-duty; and
the tenants are valued, and nearly exhausted.
If purchasers incline the lands will be exposed in the two
following lots, viz.
LOT I. The Lands of **Pottishaw**, consisting of about 170
acres, and paying about 80 l. of yearly rent. Upon this lot
there is a substantial farm-stead; It affords a delightful
situation for building, and there is free-stone in the
grounds.
LOT II. The Lands of **Torbanehill and Torbanehall**, lying
together, consisting of about 370 acres; present rent ab-
out 220 l. Sterling. Upon the lands of Torbanehill there
is a genteel modern house and offices, built within these
seven years, and surrounded by a lawn, well laid out, and neat-
ly kept. The houses and policy were designed by the late
ingenious Mr Robertson.
The whole of this estate is substantially inclosed and shel-
tered with clumps and belts of planting, all in a thriving
condition. A great part of it is let from year to year for
grazing; which, upon breaking up, must afford a certain and
considerable advance of rent, without expence.
The neighbourhood abounds in coal and lime, and there
is a certainty of coal in these lands, to which there is good
access from all quarters by turnpike roads.
For further particulars application may be made to James
Gray writer, Merchant-street, Edinburgh; George Lothian,
merchant in Glasgow; or to the proprietor, at the house of
Torbanehill.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.
S I R,
I BEG the favour of you to insert the following
letter in your useful and entertaining paper.
And I am respectfully, Sir, your most obedient ser-
vant,
E. K.

To Miss MARGARET MARSHALL in Aberdeen.
WHEN I read the first part of thy letter, which
is in the *Caledonian Mercury* on the 11th instant, I
thought only of Lord Shaftsbury's Clown, who said
that he easily knew, in a College dispute, who was
in the wrong, by observing who was first in a pas-
sion. But, when I read the end of thy letter, in
which thou makest game of solemn oaths, and dost
charge thy elder sister with being disordered in her
mind, I could not help thinking of thy friend and
name-fake, who lately made a figure at St James's
gate; and of observing a likeness between thee and
her in two remarkable particulars.

The first is, that she maintained that every man
was quite mad who opposed her; and the second,
that she attempted to wound the person of a good
King, who is a great friend to learning; while thou
dost attempt to wound the honour and memory of a
good King, who was equally so in the sixteenth cen-
tury.
Without saying strange things in a newspaper,
wilt thou be so good as to consider calmly, and to
give a dispassionate answer to the following queries:
1. Do all the Professors in Aberdeen at present
give lectures as they ought to do? If they do not,
and if a small obvious evil cannot be remedied, How
are great systems of reformation to be accomplished?
2. If there are four establishments for mathema-
tics in Scotland at present, if two of them were abo-
lished, or if four were added, would not the first e-
vent diminish the incitements to study mathematics,
and the last encrease them in a high proportion?
Must not he, therefore, be a Goth who would de-
stroy any literary establishment in a country where
there are so few at present?

3. Is it certain that a desire to encrease the sala-
ries of the Professors, and a desire to encrease the
patronage of the Magistrates, are not the real mo-
tives which have produced all this bustle?
4. If there are doubts upon these two points,
Would it not be better for the Professors, with small
salaries, to try to be translated to larger salaries, as
they fall vacant, than to overstep useful establishments
for the uncertainty of temporary, pecuniary advanta-
ges to themselves, or to their friends?
5. If the Magistrates want really to be the pa-
trons of learning, would it not be easy for them to
get salaries for new Professors by a few savings,
which would do no harm either to their health or to
their morals?
The most celebrated Medical Professor at present
in Europe, is in Edinburgh, and his salary is ex-
actly 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. When the great Monro istitu-
ted the medical school in Edinburgh, it was farther
behind that at Leyden, which was then the greatest
in the world, than Aberdeen is at present behind
Edinburgh.

The Hospital at Aberdeen does the greatest ho-
nour to that town; and is a certain basis for a medi-
cal school, and shews what great things may be done
by zeal and prudence, even in a poor country.
6. Can thou be better employed than in calmly
considering the several articles in a letter subscribed
J. Lovelarning, in this newspaper, which is full
of wise remarks upon literary men, and upon the
principles of human action?
7. Dost thou never consider with thyself what
would be the consequence of the projected union?
First, with regard to the injustice done to thy foun-
der, who believed that it would continue separate,
otherwise he would not have made it so; and with
regard to thy country, for no man will make a liter-
ary foundation, if he thinks it is to be destroyed,
or even altered, as interest or caprice shall dictate;
and this, too, in a country where property is locked
up by entails, which are hurtful to society, while
Colleges are useful in a high degree.

When I say useful, need I tell thee, that the Col-
lege brings to Edinburgh 60,000 l. a-year; besides
the honour which distinguished learning gives to thy
country all over Europe.
As this letter is sufficiently long, I will only add,
that though thou art a mad-cap at present, which is
not uncommon with young girls who want to be
married, I am sincerely, sweet Peg! thy affection-
ate servant,
ELPHINSTONE KING.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.
S I R,
YOU favoured, with a place in your paper, a
letter which I wrote, giving an account of a
proposal for an union of the two Colleges of Aber-
deen, an object principally pursued by the members
of the Marischal College, which happens to be not
so liberally endowed as the other.
In answer to my observations, a letter appeared
lately in your paper, under the signature of *Marga-
ret Marshall*, containing much abuse of the Profes-
sors of King's College, under the supposition that
my letter had been sent to you by their direction.
Your impartiality will induce you to permit me to
declare, by the means of your paper, that there does
not exist a Society of men who exert themselves more
in the discharge of their duty to their pupils, or are
in any other respect more worthy, or who more de-
serve the appellation of Gentlemen, than the persons
whom your correspondent has presumed to abuse.
Indeed, the Students at King's College have the pe-

culiar advantage of acquiring the friendship of their
teachers through life, a circumstance probably aris-
ing from hence, that in this College the Profes-
sors of Philosophy have each the same set of Stu-
dents under his charge during three years. This
produces in the matters an intimate acquaintance
with the dispositions of the lads, and a liking for
them little short of parental affection. Under such
considerations, I was truly hurt at seeing these Pro-
fessors treated with such scurrility. But is there a-
ny man alive, whose office, dignity, rank, or charac-
ter, can screen him from the opprobrious treatment
of anonymous writers? Truth demands that I should
declare, that your correspondent is utterly mistaken
in thinking that I am a teacher in King's College,
or was employed by any of them. On the contrary,
what I wrote was without their direction, and was
never known to them till it was published. It was
dictated by my regard for the cause of learning,
which I know will suffer at Aberdeen if the union
takes place—an union projected by some of the
younger Professors, desirous of larger salaries, and
of double classes producing double fees; besides that
these fees would be at the masters own making.
These younger Professors had, for a long while past,
disseminated in all companies, ideas of advantages
which might arise from an union.—They carefully
however, concealed the disadvantages, which would
certainly proceed, from the loss of emulation be-
tween two neighbouring schools, each eager to out-
shine the other; and from an increased number of
Students, which the Professors could not so prop-
erly superintend and examine, as they can the pre-
sent more moderate numbers. The younger Pro-
fessors coupling their scheme of an union with the
promise of a Medical and Law College (things
which have been before now attempted at Aberdeen,
but always without success), drew many out to fa-
vour their opinion; but, since the subject has been
more generally canvassed, most of these artfully-
made converts have had their eyes opened, and their
opinions altered.

Your correspondent has been pleased to allegorize
the projected union, under the name of *a company*
trade, not perhaps observing her allegory to be ut-
terly against her cause. As it is the business of Col-
leges to furnish proper provision for the mind, Mrs
Marshall, no doubt, supposes the two Colleges to re-
semble two inns: If the comparison be degrading
she has herself to blame for having occasioned it.
Can she, through a woman of study, be so much
sequestered from the world, and ignorant of its
ways, as to think, that if she should be desirous to
unite, into one larger house, the only two inns
(both well employed) which may happen to be in
any town, turning at the same time half the number
of the waiters to other business; can she, I say,
suppose that travellers would have reason to with-
hold for the execution of her plan? On the contrary,
would they not find, that the remaining wait-
ers, having now twice as many guests to at-
tend, could only give them half their wonted ser-
vice? Would there not also be a great falling off
in the quality of the victuals, drink, and every
thing else, the bills nevertheless being very high
charged? Indeed, we always find this to be the
case, when upon journey we have no choice, but
must dine at a stage where there is but one inn.
We, however, meet with some compensation at the
stage where we put up to sup and sleep, if there are
two inns at it; whichever we go into, we find the
provisions better than where we dined, the land-
lords and the waiters obliging, and the bill not un-
reasonably charged. Indeed, were these things o-
therwise, we would on our return be sure to put up
at the other house.

Mrs Marshall wishes you may not imagine, "that
the scheme of union is intended to prevent young
gentlemen from going to Edinburgh to study medi-
cine or law;" and she means to flatter you by a
hint about "those sciences of which Edinburgh
must always be the principal school." Yet the Ma-
rischal College in its publications at Aberdeen holds
forth to parents, that the union will take away the
necessity of an Edinburgh education. N. N.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE,
SEPT. 18.

Per Quarter.		Hog ditto,		Flour Per Sack.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat,	32 to 42	0	Beans,	28 to 34	0
Barley,	20 to 28	0	Tares,	29 to 32	0
Rye,	24 to 26	0		30 to 36	0
Oats,	16 to 22	0	First,	30	
Pale Malt,	33 to 36	0	Second,	28	
Brown Malt,	34 to 36	0	Third,	23	
Peas,	38 to 42	0			

SALE OF GOGAR.
TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old
Exchange Coffehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the
24th November next, betwixt the hours of six and seven
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The Lands and Barony of GOGAR, lying in the parish of
Corstorphine, and county of Edinburgh, and within four
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The property-lands of this estate amount to upwards of
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the estate; also a considerable quantity of old and young
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This estate is so well known, and generally admired, that
any panegyric or further description would be superfluous.
Apply to James Gray writer, Merchant-street, Edinburgh,
who has powers to conclude a private bargain. Thomas Fel-
guson, farmer at Gogar town, will show the grounds.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, Sept. 21.

Constantinople, August 4.

TOWARDS the close of the last month we received accounts from the coast of Souristan, that the Kirja Ismael Bey, who had orders from the Captain Pacha to advance with part of the fleet, had, with the assistance of the troops of the Pacha of Aleppo, beaten and put to flight the celebrated rebel Kur Chuk Ali of Baja.

Vienna, Aug. 19. The last fair at Leopoldstadt proves how difficult it will be for us to do without foreign manufactures: Ours, being so far from sufficient to supply our exportation commissions, do not by any means furnish enough for our internal consumption. Cloths are become dear, and our neighbours the Turks, intimidated by the duties, will no longer furnish us with Macedonian wool. We are also in want both of flax and thread. All these circumstances produce a sort of stagnation of trade, of which the smugglers know how to make their advantage, notwithstanding the vigilance of our Custom-house officers.

Leghorn, Aug. 25. The last advices from Tunis mention, that 125 shells have been thrown into Biserta, which place is said to be totally destroyed; and that the Tunisians expect every moment to lose the Goletta, if the Captain Pacha does not come to their assistance.

Venice, Aug. 23. We have accounts from Constantinople, that there is a rivalry between the Grand Vizir and the Captain Pacha; and it is hoped, as their harmony was of much service to the Republic, that their differences will be to our advantage.

From the BAHAMA GAZETTE.

Nassau, July 8. From every island within this government, our accounts respecting the seasonable weather and prospect of provision crops, are uniformly favourable. A letter from Abaco says, "We have nothing new here; only all things flourish, which I suppose is now a piece of intelligence out of date."

July 15. The brig Adventure, Boyd, from London for this port, which had been given up as lost, arrived here on Sunday last. She left the Downs on the 25th of March; a heavy gale coming on the next day from the east, she sprung a leak, and not being able to make any port in the channel, bore away for Lisbon, where she arrived a few days after. Having no bill of health, and there being a general stop to business on account of the carnival and the death of the King of Portugal, she was detained there for seven weeks. She sailed from Lisbon the 20th of May.

July 22. Shipbuilding is going on with great spirit in Bradford. General Arnold has engaged in that line of business.

July 26. The Endeavour, on the 13th inst. in lat. 30. 41. long. 75. 53. spoke the Elizabeth, Church, with part of the second battalion of the 6th Regt. for Halifax, then out 30 days from Jamaica, all well. The Elizabeth had a week before separated from two other transports, having on board the remainder of the corps. On the 20th, in lat. 29. long. 75. 23. the Endeavour spoke the Eliza, Noble, from Jamaica, for Glasgow, out 16 days, and in company with four other homeward-bound Jamaica ships.

Aug. 5. The Governor of South-Carolina lately issued a proclamation, prohibiting the exportation of Indian corn from that State.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Brussels Gazette, Sept. 14.

"We have accounts from Amsterdam, dated the 11th of September, which mention, that they have received intelligence from Hattem, in Guelderland, that on Tuesday the 5th, an Officer of the Stadtholder's small army presented himself at the gate of the town, and demanded to be admitted in order to acquire himself of a commission to the magistrate, which was that the commandant of the little army had orders to put a garrison in the place. The demand was carried before the Council, and refused; and it was at the same time resolved to defend the place in case of an attack. Some time after the same officer returned, accompanied by two messengers of state, and being introduced to the Council, declared, that the States of Guelderland would destroy the place if they refused to admit the garrison. This threat produced no effect, and he was answered, that they would defend themselves if they were attacked. The officer gave them three hours to determine, and returned with tears in his eyes. The women and children and old people were sent out of the place to the other side of the Yssel, and the troops advanced nearer towards the town, the brave defenders of which had the strictest orders not to fire a shot; but the assailants saved any contention of that sort; for the three hours were scarcely expired before the signal for an attack was given, and the first gun was fired against the place, which was returned by four pieces of cannon placed upon a battery at the gate of Hamoeffe, which disconcerted the assailants so much, that seeing their ranks broke, they for the first time in their lives were put into confusion. They then retired, and buried themselves in carrying away about twenty dead bodies, and some wounded. The batteries of the place began their fire, and the damage they did was soon to be seen. These batteries were erected to secure the retreat of the besieged, which (upon some very pressing letters from the Baron de Capellen and other gentlemen of Guelderland, who wished to spare the effusion of burgher blood) took place in the best of order. Indeed it was difficult to persuade the defenders of the place to follow the above good counsel, which nothing could have done but the respect they bear to the Baron de Capellen and the other brave fathers of the country; nor would they retire till they had thrown flowers of grenades at the troops who had advanced under the walls, and till the battery placed at the avenue of the part where the troops made their principal attack had made several discharges, and the last at only 100 paces distance, which must have been very destructive; after which the guns were spiked, and the action finished. The place was abandoned, and not one prisoner taken; they even took away with them

four brass cannon. The defenders of Hattem had but few killed and wounded. We are ignorant of the loss of the assailants, but it must have been considerable from the time they were refused, and there is no doubt but they would have been repulsed, had the besieged continued to defend themselves." *Brussels Gazette.*

Last night arrived the last of the three Flanders mails which were due. It is to be feared from this circumstance, that the two former packets have perished in the late storm, as no accounts have been received of them.

The Cologne Gazette arrived by the above mail, mentions that the United Provinces still continue in confusion. That the troops of Guelders, who were ordered to march into Elbourg, found an evacuated city on their arrival there. The inhabitants having left their habitations on the approach of the military.

Yesterday, the Prussian Ambassador delivered his credentials to the King at St James's, from his present Prussian Majesty, being formally introduced on the occasion by the Lord of the Bedchamber in waiting.

The following is handed about as the preamble to the will of the late King of Prussia:

"I give back to nature the breath of life I had received from her, and my body to the elements, of which it is composed. I desire my successor to remember that chance of birth makes a King. I would have him show great regard to his uncles, especially Prince Henry. The legacies I have left are from my private purse, and not from the State Treasury, which I neither can nor ought to touch."

Yesterday, a general quarterly Court was held at the East India House, in Leadenhall-street; but there being no very particular business to transact, the members sat only while the usual accounts were read, and then adjourned.

In compliment to the Duke of Milan, his Majesty commenced his hunting sport on Monday last. The Duke accompanied the King during the whole of the chase, which is to be renewed on Saturday next, and will be continued on Mondays and Saturdays during the season.

The Duke of Milan, on viewing Greenwich Hospital, very handsomely said to the Lieutenant Governor, who attended him, that he was no longer surprised at the maritime power of Great Britain, when he saw the noble asylum she had provided for her disabled seamen.

The Duke of Rutland has just purchased from a grand collection of pictures, sold a short time since on the Continent, the Seven Sacraments, painted by the celebrated Poussin, for which, we hear, his Grace gave the sum of two thousand guineas. They are now in the possession of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and are to remain in his gallery till his Grace returns from Ireland.

The graphic powers of Lady Buckingham are now employed upon a scene from Walpole's *Castle of Otranto*, in which she has discovered great strength of imagination, and produced a composition strikingly in unison with the nature of that fanciful romance. The drawing is said to possess all the vigour and correctness of Fuseli, without, however, any of those *Bedlamite excesses* which sometimes distinguish the works of that artist. The colouring is said to be highly natural and picturesque.

At six o'clock, on Monday morning, died, at his house on Landdown-hill, Bath, in the 83d year of his age, the Hon. Charles Hamilton, uncle to Lord Abercorn.

Last week, died at Aber Cowarth, near Dinas Moddwy, North Wales, in the 140th year of her age, Mrs. Gaunor Pychan, commonly called Modryr Gaunor. The above veteran had saved a considerable sum of money by begging at her door, and was never seen a mile from home, by the oldest inhabitant living. She was followed to her grave by 18 grand-children, 25 great grand-children, and four great great grand-children.

A circumstance which lately occurred in Bath, is at present the general topic of conversation there, especially among the gentlemen of the long robe. A Major in the army, who had taken a liking to a young girl about 14 years of age, finding his solicitation rejected, had, it seems, formed the resolution of seizing those favours by violence which he could not obtain by his attentions. With this design he found some clandestine means of introducing himself to the girl's apartment, who, in resisting his attempt, raised such an alarm as brought in some of her friends, and prevented the accomplishment of his villainous purpose. This reasonable assistance, while it preferred the honour of the girl, confined the gentleman's offence to an indictment for an assault, amounting to no more than a misdemeanor. Consulting, however, with some gentlemen of the law, they were instructed how to make the charge capital, which was done by indicting the Major, "for a burglary with an intent to commit a felony." The indictment was laid, and the parties bound over to prosecute. As the gentleman must of course be tried for his life, the event is very anxiously expected.

Orders have been just sent from the Secretary of State's office for an account to be made out of all the convicts now confined on board the prison ships at Woolwich, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, previous to a draft being made therefrom to be sent abroad.

A complete survey of the metropolis will be taken early in the spring, in order to determine the extent and number of houses within the bills of mortality.

The country round Hudson's Bay, notwithstanding the misrepresentations of interested persons, abounds with excellent timber, fit for masts and yards for the royal navy; as also very fine oak, which would make keels, knees, beam timbers, and planks; and likewise pipe-staves in abundance, an article which at present begins to be scarce almost every where, and is sold at such extravagant rates, that it is in a manner impossible to go to the price of it. Now, if there were plantations of any tolerable extent in those parts, the selling and sorting of such ship and other timber would cause the money to remain in the kingdom, which is now carried out of

the royal dock-yards would be supplied with stores of ship timber and masts at a much cheaper rate than they are at present.

On Thursday last the Countess of Sutherland and her husband Earl Gower, set off for France, attended by a splendid retinue, that amiable Lady never before having reached beyond the limits of her native Isle; their return is uncertain, as they intend visiting most of the places of fashionable resort on the Continent.

The village of Hendon is now in great consternation on account of the spot where a mill is erected, near the bridge, for grinding bones for manure, as was lately mentioned in this paper, being reported to be haunted. The bones made use of are those procured from the horse slaughtering places; but a rumour being circulated that part of them are human bones, the consequence was, that many learned dissertations were delivered in the alehouses, chandler's shops, and harvest fields, on the existence of ghosts; and these extempore treatises have infected the minds of the people as powerfully as did the wonders of Cock-lane and Stockwell. A rattling noise is said to be frequently heard among the bones, which must naturally attract rats and other vermin; gates that were fastened at night have been found open in the morning, the prints of feet have been seen upon the dewy grass, and voices have been removed: strange as it may appear, a Reverend Gentleman, a physical professor, who no longer writes prescriptions, a worshipful magistrate, or rather one who presumes to act as a magistrate, without the authority of a dedimus, and several other leading people, have for several successive nights sat up, in order to throw light upon this dark transaction.

They write from Mildenhall, in Suffolk, that last Thursday morning Mr Forrester belonging to the coal barges, riding close by the side of the river, and the wind blowing a hurricane, he and his horse were blown and both drowned, before any assistance could get to him; two boys who were standing upon the side of a barge to throw out a rope to Mr Forrester, were blown in, and one of them was drowned."

Extract of a letter from Sicily, Sept. 15.

"We have had the most tempestuous weather that we have experienced for some time, which drove every ship and vessel that lay off here to sea, and distressed most of them; one large ship from America, laden with tobacco, bound to Amsterdam, was driven out to sea yesterday, thrown upon the rocks, and totally lost, with all the crew, except four, which were taken up by a French ship, who brought them in here."

Extract of a letter by the Oberley, Capt. Rogers, from China.

"The Sea Otter, Captain Hannah, is arrived from King George's Sound, on the west coast of America, after one of the most prosperous voyages, perhaps, ever made in so short a time. This brig, which is only 60 tons, and manned with 20 men, was fitted out, in April 1785, by Captain McIntosh, of the Contractor, and some other gentlemen in the Company's service, as an experiment. You will be astonished when I tell you that the whole outfit of the vessel did not cost them 700l. and, though she was not more than one month on the coast, she had collected were sold at Canton for upwards of 30,000l. Had they had goods to have bartered, and had been two or three months on the coast, Captain Hannah assured me, he could have collected above 100,000l. worth of furs. The beauty of these furs is beyond description, and held by the Chinese in the highest estimation; it is astonishing with what rapidity they purchased them. Captain Hannah acquainted me that several were sent home to England as presents. Your friend, Sir Joseph Banks, hath two of them sent by this ship, and no doubt you will see them."

"It is astonishing that this business hath not been taken up long before this directly from England, as there is a full description of it in Captain Cooke's last voyage. It is fully expected that, when the astonishing value of this trade is known in England, the Company will send out some of their China ships to trade for furs on that coast, and to try to open a trade with Japan for the disposal of them. Should they be able to accomplish this trade, it would be a vast acquisition, as it would procure them great quantities of silver and gold, and the furs would sell for 300 per cent. more than they do at China. The trade is carried on by the Chinese at an amazing advantage."

Extract of a letter from Berlin, Aug. 26.

"The late King had made his will the 11th of November, 1763; it is the only one that has been yet found; it has been opened, and, respecting the legacies he has left, the following are the most remarkable.

"1. To the Queen Dowager, besides her annual revenue, an augmentation of 10,000 rix-dollars a-year.

"2. A sum of 200,000 rix-dollars to Prince Henry, 50 hogheads of Hungary wine, and the finest christal bottles of the Palace of Potsdam.

"3. Fifty thousand rix-dollars to Prince Ferdinand; his Majesty's finest coach, and six of his finest horses.

"4. A pension of 100,000 rix-dollars to the Princess Amelia, and a service of plate.

"5. A pension of 6000 rix-dollars to the Princess consort of Prince Henry.

"6. To the Princess consort of Prince Ferdinand, 10,000 rix-dollars once paid, and a very rich gold snuff-box.

"7. To the Dowager Duchess of Brunswick, 50,000 rix-dollars, and a service of plate.

"8. A superb ring, and two beautiful saddle-horses with their harness, to the reigning Duke of Brunswick.

"9. To Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, 10,000 rix-dollars, and a gold snuff-box.

"10. To the Dowager Duchess of Wurtemberg, 20,000 rix-dollars.

"11. To the Dowager Landgravine of Hesse-Cassel, 10,000 rix-dollars.

"12. To each soldier and subaltern officer of the horse and foot guards, two rix-dollars.

"13. To each officer of the two regiments of guards, a gold medal, on which shall be engraved, the finest action of the seven years war."

Anecdote of Oldys, the Historian, related by Dr Johnson.—Oldys, the historian, having been for several years in the Fleet prison, had contracted such habits and connections there, that when he was at length enlarged, he made it a frequent practice to spend his evenings there, and lodged with some friend all night. Rapping at the door one night rather late, the keeper reprimanded him for giving such constant trouble, adding, that, "though he had a great regard for him, yet if he kept such hours in future, he must be under the necessity of locking him out."

SINGULAR EPITAPH.

The following appears in a country church-yard in Hampshire:

Here lies father, and mother, and I,

Who all died in the space of a year;

They are all buried at Tisbury in this country,

Except I, and I lies here.

PRICE OF STOCKS, SEPT. 21.	
Bank Stock, shut.	India Stock, —
5 per cent. Ann. 114½.	3 per cent. Ann. shut.
4 per cent. Ann. 177½, shut.	India Bonds paid, —
3 per cent. con. 77½ a 2 a 2.	Ditto unpaid, —
3 per cent. red. shut.	India Scrip. 14 prem.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, —
Long Ann. shut.	Exch. Bills, —
Ditto 1778, —	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 2 s.
South Sea Stock, —	Consols for Oct. 78½ a 1.
3 per cent. Old. Ann. —	
Ditto New Ann. —	
Ditto 1751, —	

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 21.

"Yesterday, at a meeting of the Proprietors of India Stock, they came to the resolution to reduce the interest of their bonds from five to four per cent. to take place 1st March next. This looks as if their affairs were in a flourishing condition, and must augment the value of their stock. Indeed, money is so plenty here at present, that it is said not only the Bank, but private bankers mean to discount at four per cent. which is owing, in a great measure, to the confidence foreigners have in our funds, and the merchants shipping little to America, that country being in a most miserable condition, particularly the Northern Provinces, where ship-building was their great staple. The other day, an American ship that cost, not a year ago, 4000 l. could not be sold for 1000 l. in the river."

"The late high winds have done less damage among the shipping than was expected."

"Great apprehensions have, for several days past, been entertained for the safety of the mails that were due, on account of the late high winds; but this day, at noon, they all arrived, viz. three from Flanders, two from Ireland, one from France, and three from Holland. The state of affairs in the latter place still continue as serious as ever; but nothing decisive had happened, (except the affair of Hattem) though a civil war was expected as the consequence of the present unhappy disputes."

"There is no longer any doubt of Mr Orde's having resigned the Secretaryship of Ireland, on account of the intention the Ministry have of renewing the propositions, or offering some others as more obnoxious, for regulating the commerce between Great Britain and Ireland; and it is confidently asserted, that no new Secretary will be appointed, until there is a new Lord Lieutenant."

"The establishing a colony at Botany Bay, by sending our convicts thither, is a matter that will, it is thought, be very spiritedly objected to at the meeting of Parliament, an annual expenditure of at least 30,000 l. being thought by much too great an expense for the public to be put on this account."

"Count Lucie, the Prussian Ambassador, as stated in a former letter, has been confirmed; and it is said, from good authority, that his instructions from the new Prussian monarch contain many points on the affairs of Holland, not at all relished by the present Ministry, who cannot bear the idea of a war."

"The Princess Amelia's disorder has taken a favourable turn; and several of our speculators in black are some thousands out of pocket by it. A relapse, however, is greatly apprehended."

Married at Edinburgh, on Saturday the 23d current, John Mill, Esq; of Fearn, in the county of Angus, to the Honourable Mrs. Falconar, widow of the late Honourable George Falconar of Phecho.

Died, at Tobago, 10th July last, Mr David Wardrobe, third son of the late Mr David Wardrobe, merchant in Edinburgh.

By letters received in town, this day, from Amsterdam, it appears, that the affair of Hattem was not attended with such serious consequences as are mentioned in the Brussels Gazette. It is very true, that an attack was made upon the town, and that some firing took place upon both sides, though without bloodshed. The town's people, however, seeing their assailants determined to have possession, evacuated the place, upon which the Stadtholderian army marched into it.

The Endeavour, Robertson, arrived in the Thames from Leith, the 20th instant, all well.

We hear from Jedburgh, that the trial of John Clark and Thomas Martin, which came on there before the Circuit Court on Friday last, continued from nine o'clock in the morning till late in the evening. The Jury next day returned an unanimous verdict against Clark, finding him guilty of horse-stealing; and, by a plurality of voices, found Martin guilty of retreating horses, knowing them to have been stolen. There was a great number of witnesses from the English border; and the Court-house was so remarkably crowded, that apprehensions were entertained of the galleries not being sufficient to support the multitude which forced their way into them. The Court, therefore, met next day, Saturday, in the church of Jedburgh, in order to proceed on the trial of — Brown, accused of robbing his master of a sum of money.

Mr Ashington's counting-house, at Temple Square

...was broken into on Friday night: fortunately every thing of value was secured in an iron chest, which frustrated the design. The booty of course amounted to nothing considerable.

We hear from Cockermonth, that a subscription is on foot there for the establishment of a Female Society, which will be framed and conducted on the same plan as the Friendly Societies. The object of this institution is, the maintenance of the honest and industrious poor of the weaker sex, under circumstances of disability from labour.

A few days ago, the Industry, Wheadon, the Mary and Thomas, Halliday, and the Dispatch, arrived at Waterford and Dungarvon, with Duran, arrived from the Newfoundland and Labrador full cargoes from the 23d of August, and fisheries. They sailed on the 23d of August, and after a short stay, the whole fleet, consisting of about two hundred vessels, were nearly freighted, and expected to follow the first week in September; of these, fifty-five belong to Pool, Southampton, Bristol, Chepstow, and other English ports; sixteen or seventeen to Scotland; and the remainder to the north and west of Ireland.

East Nook of Fife, 21st Sept. 1786.

Last night there was a most elegant ball at Craill, given by the Gentlemen to the Ladies in this neighbourhood. The names of a few of the company are as follows:

LADIES.	GENTLEMEN.
Mrs Lumsdaine,	Sir Charles Erskine,
Mrs Erskine,	Colonel Thomson,
Mrs Simpson,	James Lumsdaine, Esq.
Mrs Anstruther,	James Moncrief, Esq.
Mrs Erskine,	David Erskine, Esq.
Mrs P. Erskine,	Methven Erskine, Esq.
Mrs Moncrief,	Major Lumsdaine,
Mrs Katy Moncrief,	Lieut. William Erskine,
Mrs Jeanie Moncrief,	Mr Chiene,
Mrs Margaret Moncrief,	Mr George Chiene,
Mrs Spence,	Mr Melville,
Mrs Jolly Spence,	Mr Murray,
Mrs Margaret Lindey,	Mr Inglis,
Mrs Harbrough,	Captain Rankine,
Mrs Fairweather,	Mr Drummond,
Mrs Inglis,	Mr Whyte,
Mrs Dunnington,	Captain Dewar,
Mrs Mally Dunnington,	Mr Money Penny, &c. &c.
Mrs N. Chiene, &c. &c.	

Extract of a letter from Inverness, Sept. 21.

The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here on the 19th current, by the Right Hon. Lord Elgrove. Murdoch Macdonald alias Macodrum, from Sky, was convicted of stealing a pocket-book, and was sentenced to seven years banishment forth of Scotland. He was permitted to enlist as a soldier, to go to the East-Indies, the officer becoming bound to carry him out of the country. John Du Macrae was accused of sheep-stealing. The libel being found by the jury not proven, he was dismissed. Robert Garrow in Rothes, and sundry others, were accused, at the instance of the Honourable Arthur Duff, and Sir William Gordon, with conspiracy of his Majesty's Advocate, of breaking and destroying the cruives and braes belonging to the puffers salmon-fishings on the river Spey. The jury returned a verdict, finding the libel not proven, whereupon the pannels were absolved. There was no other business before the Court here.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, Sept. 23.

Monday last, being the day fixed on for Mr Lunardi's ascension, a considerable number of strangers arrived in this town to be present at the experiment; but the wind blowing very strong from the west, it was necessarily deferred to the next day, which was the most favourable and delightful that could be wished for; and the joyful countenances of the people seemed as if their imaginations anticipated the pleasure of the wished-for prospect. Every eminence in town, and every place adjoining the Spital where the ascension was to be taken, were crowded with people. About one o'clock, Mr Lunardi began the operation of filling the balloon, which went on in the most successful and expeditious manner; and some gentlemen who had been present at other experiments of the kind, expressed the highest approbation of the apparatus lately invented by him. When it was somewhat more than half filled, and became capable of supporting its own weight, a number of gentlemen were employed in holding down the balloon by the netting in which it was inclosed. Every thing continued for some time in the most promising state; the balloon gradually expanding, and the delightful serenity of the day enlightened every countenance. — But on a sudden this scene was changed for one the most horrible, gloomy, and affecting! Mr Lunardi having introduced the remaining part of the acid, and the effervescence being at that time remarkably strong, forced a quantity of inflammable air through the hole, which was only four inches in diameter, before the plug could be replaced. This gave such an alarm to some of the gentlemen on that side of the balloon, who thought it was on fire, that they immediately quitted their hold of the net, and flew from it to the other side, alarming those stationed there also, though they did not feel any cause for fear. The balloon being liberated on one side, made a rapid stretch upwards, whereby a considerable opening was torn in its neck. This occasioned a loud noise, and a considerable discharge of inflammable air. Mr Lunardi ran to the opposite side, and desired the gentlemen there to keep their hold, assuring them there was not the least danger. The consternation, however, soon became general; and the balloon, being set at liberty, ascended with great rapidity; and unfortunately Mr Ralph Heron, jun. of this town, who had twined a rope, fastened to its top, round his hand and arm, was dragged up by it to the height of, it is supposed, five hundred feet, when the rope and netting being disengaged from the balloon, he fell into a garden adjoining, which occasioned his death in a few hours. — The dreadful manner in which this young gentleman became the innocent victim of the day, added to his amiable character and individual worth, rendered the remainder of the day an entire scene of grief and commiseration. Mr Lunardi's feelings on the occasion do honour to him as a man. — The distress any mind of strong sensibility must feel at being, though innocently, the original

cause of this unfortunate accident, may easily be conceived than expressed. He is now in deep mourning, and seems still perfectly inconsolable.

"Tuesday, several gentlemen had their pockets picked at the Spital.

"The excessive heavy rains, which fell on Wednesday and Thursday last, occasioned a greater flood in some parts of Cumberland than perhaps ever known at this season of the year. The lower part of Kewick was under water for near two days; and the bridge leading towards Cockermonth is broken down. At Cockermonth, the Derwent overflowed its banks, and on Thursday and Friday, afforded frequent melancholy views of corn and hay floating upon it. For several hours on Friday, the water covered the turnpike road a foot deep the length of half a mile on this side of the river; and the grounds on the opposite side, which are much lower, were entirely overflowed for two days. — We have also similar accounts from several other places."

Extract of a letter from Cork, Sept. 11.

"Saturday night, the 2d instant, a horse belonging to Francis Cuttle, tythe-proctor to the Vicars Choral, for the united parishes of Fanlubus and Drinagh, had his ears cut off close to the skull, by some person or persons unknown.

"On Thursday night the ears of many horses, and the tails of two cows, were cut off by Whiteboys in the parish of Kilmichael."

Kilkenny, Sept. 13. Yesterday morning, about half past nine o'clock, came on at the county Court-house before the Right Hon. Mr Justice Kelly, and a very respectable jury, the trials of Patrick Welsh and Edward Reily, charged under the denomination of Right-boys, with tendering unlawful oaths, at the chapel of Owing, near Carrick, on Sunday the 6th of August last, and several other charges. — The evidence and pleading of a very able bar of lawyers having been gone through, about four o'clock the jury retired to the jury-room; not agreeing in their opinion, they were shortly after locked in, and the Court adjourned.

At half an hour after eleven at night the Court opened again; but finding, on enquiry, that the jury were not unanimously decided in their verdict, the Court adjourned till eleven o'clock the next morning, leaving the jury still locked up, who were in the whole 33 hours together before they brought in their verdict, finding Edward Reily guilty of administering oaths by force and menaces, contrary to the Statute.

Reily was sentenced to be publicly whipped, fined in a considerable sum, confined, and to give security for his future good behaviour.

In consequence of the non-attendance of the county gentlemen, the trials of several other White-boys were put off till the ensuing sittings, when a full and complete jury should be impanelled for the purpose.

WHITE and MITCHEL respectfully inform the Public, That the British State Lottery Tickets and Shares are now on Sale. — Those in possession of their receipts may have them exchanged.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

THE SHIPWRECK: A TALE.

FROM THE GERMAN OF GESNER.

Addressed to LADY BETTY ANSTRUTHER.

O thou, with beauty, wit, and wisdom blest, Complacent, listen to my bold request: Wilt thou, ELIZA, gently condescend To be a youthful Muse's early friend? Cheer'd by thy smiles, perhaps her artless lays Hereafter may deserve thy wish'd-for praise.

NEAR where Tifernus to the ocean flows Three ready beds, a promontory rose; Arcas and Lamont, two industrious swains, Their heifers bred upon its fertile plains: — One eve a tempest lowered in the sky; Prefraging swallows o'er the waters fly; Sudden was swept the sweet-refracting breeze, And a dead silence reign'd among the trees: The flocks for shelter to the mountains ran, Ere the expected hurricane began: Prophetic fear the shepherds breast inspir'd, While Sol behind the thick'ning clouds retir'd, Which from the sea like distant hills ascend; When Lamont thus address'd his rural friend: —

This sea resembles the eternal night: These hollow murmurs fill me with affright: The lights from Pharos, 'midst the briny foam, But faintly glimmer thro' the enlighten'd gloom. Behold! a vessel dash'd against a rock! See the poor mariners! Ah, dreadful shock! Again the vessel on the waves appear; Oh save them Heav'n! and stop the falling tear! Arcas, let us this steeply hill descend, And with assiduous care these men attend; From ill and death the wretched crew to save, And snatch them, trembling, from a wat'ry grave.

They then descended to the dismal shore, And there beheld more horrors than before. A lovely youth all pale and lifeless lay, Who, to their grief, they found as cold as clay: The weeping Nereids, from the foaming surge, Uprais'd their heads, and sung his funeral dirge: The shepherds bore him to a grave they'd made, And in the earth his body gently laid. This done — they look'd what else was thrown on land, And found a golden casket on the strand. The wealth, to avarice useless and unknown, The shepherds kept, till three whole years were gone, Unclaim'd; they then employ'd it near the grave. Of the unhappy youth they throve to save; Raising a temple near his sad remains, The pride and wonder of the neighb'ring plains; Six marble pillars were plac'd around, Their beauteous fronts with verdant ivy crown'd: And on a tablet of Parian stone, —

In golden letters this inscription shone —

"To Pan, the patron of the peaceful fountains, —

"To Juno Cunctatrix, we dedicate this shrine."

Sept. 16 1786. MARIA FERDINAND.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

S I R,

TAODUNENSIS must be conscious to himself, that if the answer he got was scurrilous, he himself first showed the example. With respect to the arguments upon the subject in question, we may leave them for others to judge: nor do I imagine it would add to their weight, to conclude with a couplet, an anagram, or an acrostic. This is putting on the cap and bells with a vengeance.

Edinburgh, Sept. 25: 1786.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

S I R,

I CANNOT but smile at the idle despondency which half the kingdom exhibit on our recent loss of America, as well as at their mistaken regret that we cannot revive the war with that boundless country upon better grounds of success than heretofore. I am inclined to join in lamenting the former circumstance, but cannot so readily find our account in entering upon the latter, even if an opportunity should serve to favour such a design; because, to attempt the conquest of America in its present disjointed and indigent state, would be to waste our blood and treasure for the benefit of many generations to come, which, considering our present oppressions, would be as destructive as it would be impolitic and ineffectual. Neither can I acquiesce in those artificial terrors, which some people hold and propagate, concerning our danger, provided America should make war with Britain. They tell us, that so fruitful and formidable a country, abounding with timber, convenient ports, and the like, cannot fail of furnishing out, in a few years, a fleet that would swallow us up! I grant it is a noble country, very populous, and capable of wonderful improvements, but at present confined to agriculture alone; for as to shipping, in my opinion, there seem to be a few requisites wanting, without which it is madness to go to war at all; I mean money, credit, and artificers; to which I might also add, an unanimous Council. Without the two former, no foreign power will be tempted to assist them; and without the latter, they must inevitably ruin themselves. And it is pretty obvious, that the existence of those new-created States is supported by the fruitful genius of Dr Franklin; hence that gentleman has been obliged to mingle more politics with his philosophy these last ten years, than he ever did of philosophy with his views of interest before; which leads me to reflect, that the dignity of wit and reason cannot be better displayed than in this instance, of one man's binding the wills and opinions of so numerous a body of people, who would otherwise run into all manner of barbarity and confusion. Thus, by a parity of merit and authority, Virgil commanded the veneration of a whole theatre of Romans on his appearance amongst them; — Cromwell quelled a mutiny in Hyde Park; — and the late Duke of Marlborough was almost worshipped by all the Princes of Europe.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

PACOLET.

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,

Aug. 26. Caledonia of Leith, Brown, from St Petersburg, for Leith, with flax and iron.

27. Adventure of Leith, Gibbs, from Allos, for Copenhagen, with coals.

Neptune of and from Dunbar, Capon, for Stockholm.

Hilidon of Leith, Smith, from St Petersburg, for Leith, with tallow, hemp, &c.

Janet of Aberdeen, Byres, from Dantzick, for Aberdeen, with timber.

18. Duke of Athole of Borrowstounness, Hart, from St Petersburg, for Borrowstounness, with tallow.

Appollo of Kirkcaldy, Landale, from Memel, for Kirkcaldy, with timber.

George and Margaret of Leith, Strong, from St Petersburg, for Leith, with hemp and flax.

29. Endeavour of Stranraer, Adair, from Liverpool, for Memel, in ballast.

Elizabeth of Kirkcaldy, Bawridge, from Memel, for Kirkcaldy, with timber.

Success of Dyfart, Burrel, from ditto, for Dyfart, ditto.

Concord of and from Ayr, Goldie, for Memel, ballast.

Phoebe of and from Aberdeen, Smith, for Memel, ditto.

Two Friends of and from Greenock, More, for ditto.

Robert of Peterhead, Hutchinson, from Riga, for Liverpool, with flax.

30. Mary of and from Kirkcaldy, Malcolm, for St Petersburg, in ballast.

Concord of and from Dundee, Sturrock, for Riga, ditto.

31. Europa of and from Dyfart, Taap, for Copenhagen and St Petersburg, with coals.

William and Mary of and from Carron, Hodge, for St Petersburg, with ditto.

Elizabeth of and from Arbroath, Husband, for Riga.

Sept. 2. Peggy of and from Allos, Miller, for Copenhagen and Memel, with coals.

Peggy of Leith, Young, from Liebau, for Leith, oats.

Janet of Dyfart, Walker, from Memel, for Dyfart, with timber.

Recovery of Greenock, Baxter, from St Petersburg, for Greenock, with hemp and iron.

Success of Dyfart, Burrel, from Memel, for Newborough, with timber.

3. Polly of and from Kinghorn, Sibbald, from Dantzick, in ballast.

Christiana of and from Airth, Scott, for Copenhagen, with coals.

Diligence of Kinnardine, Scotland, from Amsterdam, for Dantzick, in ballast.

Ceres of and from Aberdeen, Booth, for Dantzick, ditto.

Katharine of and from Dundee, Sheppard, for Dantzick, with ditto.

6. Belmont Cattle of Perth, Stobbs, from St Petersburg, for Perth, with flax and hemp.

Active of Allos, Allan, from Memel, for Allos, timber.

Leith of Leith, Clouston, from St Petersburg, for Leith, with hemp, &c.

Barbary of and from Aberdeen, Gyans, for Memel, in ballast.

Arrived and Remain, wind bound.

7. Sisters of and from Grangemouth, Aikman, for St Petersburg, in ballast.

P. S. We are sorry to learn, that the brig Phebe, Capt. Alexander Smith, of and from Aberdeen, bound for Memel, in ballast, was drove ashore near Falsterbarn the 29th ult, and very little hopes of being got off.

Arrived this afternoon, two ships and six brigs from the Baltic; but the weather being so boisterous at present, and the sea running very high, no boats can attempt to go on board of them to learn what ships they are.

Edinburgh, September 2. 1786. Wind Westerly — 5th, W. S. W. — 9th, Southerly, fresh gale.

Woods and Newson.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Sept. 23. Friendship, Young from Dundee, with grain; Aberdeen Packet, Watt, from Montrose, with ditto; Industry, Alldred, from Hamburg, with wood; Jean, Ferrier, from Glasgow, in ballast; Collden, McLaren, from Portpatrick, in ditto. — 25. Ann Maria, Sorinsoyago, from Bergen, with tar, &c.; Active, Jamison, from Borrowstounness, with grain and flaves; Diligence, Butler, from ditto, with coals; St Michall, Watson, from Flushing, with spirits, tea, and tobacco, prize to the Champion Frigate, Capt. Dornet; one ship with coals.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON Sept. 22.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	21 s. 6 d.	20 s. 0 d.	19 s. 0
Barley,	19 0	18 6	17 0
Oats,	14 6	14 0	13 0
Pease,	21 0	20 0	— 0

HOPS, &c.

To be SOLD, at the warehouse of William Douglas, Quality Street, Leith.

Best Kentish HOPS, in Bags and Pockets.

A few Tons St Petersburg HEMP CODILLA.

A Parcel fine Old Jamaica RUM in Puncheons.

A Cornetcy to be Sold.

A CORNETCY in the Second or Royal North British Regiment of Dragoons, to be disposed of at the regulated price.

Enquire of Matthew Sandilands, writer to the signet.

SCOTCH TARRAS, or CEMENT.

THOMAS SMART, Mason and Architect in Glasgow, several years ago discovered the art of making TARRAS or CEMENT, which, when properly mixed with sand, composes a mortar that hardens under water to the consistency of stone, and is fit for setting and jointing all kinds of aquatic works. Another kind of this cement is made for setting and jointing hewed wood in any building, and for pointing walls and roofs that draw water.

The Tarras is made from materials found in this country, and has been used in different parts of Great Britain, and found to answer all the purposes of, and equal in strength and goodness to the best foreign Tarras or Cement, and can be had much cheaper.

Samples of the Tarras will be given gratis to those employed in fortifications, bridges, and other buildings, where large quantities of this kind of mortar is needed, that they may satisfy themselves of its sufficiency; and printed instructions will be given for preparing the mortar, and making it of a glutinous nature for the work intended.

Thomas Smart begs leave to offer his humble and hearty thanks to the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Artists, and others that have already encouraged him in this branch, and he is led to hope for the patronage and further encouragement of well-wishers to their country and its improvements.

The Tarras is sold at the Manufactory, Whitehall's Close, Dundee, at the moderate rate of 1 L. 4 s. Sterling per hoghead, containing six hundred weight, or in small quantities at that rate. Commissions will be carefully attended to.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS IN BANPSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon the 14th December 1786, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon.

All and Hail the LANDS of CARRON, the Lands of EASTER and WESTER ESQUIBUIS, and the Lands of ALLOCHY, or ALLACHY, with their pertinents, which belonged to James Grant of Carron, all lying in the parish of Aberdeur, and shire of Banff.

The proven gross rent of the lands of Carron and Esquibuis, stating the customs and services at very moderate conversions, is

L. 218 2 3 1-12ths

As no right appears to the tenants of these lands, one-fifth of the above rent falls to be laid aside as teind, after deducting the rent of the mill of Carron, being

13 1 0

Remains subject to teind, L. 205 1 3 1-12ths

One-fifth part whereof for teind, is

41 0 3 1-12ths

Remains of gross stock, L. 173 1 0 6-12ths

Add mill rent, as above,

13 2 0

Total gross stock of Carron and Esquibuis,

L. 186 3 2 6-12ths

Deduce feu-duty payable to the Crown for the lands of Carron,

L. 0 15 3 4-12ths

Ditto to the Earl of Fife, superior of the lands of Esquibuis, 0 5 9 1-12th

The proportion of schoolmaster's salary effieiring to these lands, being

0 15 5 9-12ths

L. 16 6 1-12ths

Remains of free stock, L. 183 5 6 4-12ths

Which being valued at 25 years purchase, the price put thereon by the Lords, is

L. 4584 18 3 4-12ths

The fifth part of gross rent, as above, is

L. 43 0 3 1-12th

From which deduce the proportion of stipend payable for these lands, being 10 10 1

Remains of free teind, — L. 31 1 2 1-12th

Which being valued at three years purchase, is

160 5 10 5-12ths

And the total value of the land of Carron and Esquibuis, free stock and teind, and at which they are to be expell'd to sale, is

L. 4743 4 0 9-12ths

The proven free rental of the lands of Allochy, stock and teind, after deduction of feu-duty payable to the Crown, and the stipend and schoolmaster's salary effieiring to these lands, and converting the meal at 10 s. per boll, is

L. 116 10 5 9-12ths

Which, being valued at 25 years purchase, the price put thereon by the Lords, is

L. 3163 1 11 9-12ths

And the total upbet-price of the said lands of Carron, Esquibuis, and Allochy, will be

L. 7906 5 0 6-12ths

As also, an Heritable Debt of 800 L. Sterling of principal, with annualrents due thereon since the term of Martinmas 1778, constituted by heritable bond, and indentment thereon, over the lands and barony of Redcliffe, lying in the parishes of Killernan and Kilmuir, and shire of Ross, and to which the said James Grant of Carron has right by progress; the value of which heritable debt is proven to be

Principal sum in said bond — L. 800 0 0

Interest thereof from Martinmas 1778 to 14th December 1786, — 323 12 3

Sum at which the said debt is to be exposed to sale, — L. 1123 12 3

The lands of Carron and Allochy entitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification for the shire of Banff.

The mansion-house of Carron is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Spey. The lands are of large extent, and capable of great improvement; they are well accommodated in firing, and abound with game, and there is very good wood on the lands, upon which no value has been ascertaining the upbet-price.

The title deeds, and articles of sale, are in the hands of Mr Alexander Ross, depute-clerk of Session. See proven rental and value, will be shown by Lachlan ter to the signet, agent in the sales; and persons viewing the lands, may apply to Mr Milne of Carron, near Keith, the factor.



8 R,

OBSERVE an advertisement in the newspapers, purporting, that the Commissioners of Supply for the shire of Edinburgh had come to a resolution to apply, next session of Parliament, for a law to prohibit all waggons and carts from travelling the roads in that county which had not broad wheels. Had this piece of news been conveyed to the public in a less authentic manner, I should have been disposed to doubt the fact, and would have suspected that some person, who wished to degrade the gentlemen concerned in the public opinion, had propagated the story; but as it is laid before the public in this unquestionable shape, we are not at liberty to make that inference; and I can only now suppose, that the resolution has been hastily gone into before the gentlemen have bestowed that attention to the subject that its importance to the public required. I must therefore entreat, that, before they proceed farther in this business, the gentlemen above mentioned will take the trouble to re-consider that subject, and to take the opinion of a full meeting of their own body called together by a public advertisement expressly for that purpose, when, I doubt not, their own good sense will suggest many cogent reasons for making them desist from that enterprise. In the mean time I beg leave to throw out a few hints, which certainly ought not to be overlooked.

There is not a doubt but that the roads would be more easily kept in repair, were all carriages that travel on them to be upon broad wheels, rather than if narrow wheels are employed. But though this fact be admitted, it does not from thence follow, that nothing but broad wheels should be permitted; for if so, by the same mode of reasoning, we should say, that no carriages at all should be allowed; for no one can doubt but that the roads, in that case, would be much less broke than even if broad wheels only were permitted.

A public road, it should ever be remembered, is intended to facilitate the transporting of goods from one part of the country to another; and the only question of public moment to be in this case attended to, is not what is the cheapest way of upholding the roads? but by what mode of conveyance can goods be transported at the cheapest possible rate? This particular being once ascertained, it is the business of the Commissioners of Supply to devise ways and means for fitting the roads to permit that cheapest mode of conveyance.

I am afraid the gentlemen in question have not duly adverted to this particular, or, from their rank in life, are not enabled properly to decide upon it. They have no opportunity of observing the practical inconveniences that occur in driving wheels of different kinds of construction along such roads as we have occasion to travel on; and a few experiments, which some of them may have seen made upon a smooth board at College, only serve to give a slight theoretical knowledge, which often leads to error in cases of this kind. That there are practical inconveniences attend the use of broad wheels, which are not obvious to them, they ought to suspect, from the invariable diffise of that kind of wheels in every part of this country where they have been tried, (and they have been very often tried.) The writer of this essay was once as eager to introduce these wheels into general practice as any one of the Commissioners, but was soon convinced, from an attentive observation of facts, that it was not without reason they were laid aside. Servants cannot, indeed, point out the defects, and can do nothing else but complain that their horses were more fatigued by performing the same quantity of work than with narrow wheels; but it was not long before he discovered reasons why it must be so.

Many of the public roads in this country are not so smooth as could be wished, and are, besides, often encumbered with loose stones lying on their surface; but on cross roads these impediments are much more numerous. Now, please observe, what is the consequence of such inequalities to a carriage going along these roads with broad or with narrow wheels? With narrow wheels, the driver, by a little attention, can often make his wheel pass between two of these stones, so as to touch neither of them; or, if it is but one stone, by giving the shaft a slight push from him, or a draw towards him, he makes the edge of the wheel pass clear of the incumbrance. But no such thing can be done with a broad wheel; it must go right over a thousand such impediments, which might have been thrust entirely with narrow wheels. And let not gentlemen laugh at the insignificance of this inconvenience; for if they will take the trouble to go along with a cart fully loaded, when the horse is going up hill, and exerting his whole powers, they will soon perceive what a very small thing proves an unsurmountable obstruction; and, if their observation is sufficiently accurate, I am persuaded they will not think I make an unreasonable estimate, when I suppose that, upon such roads as we usually have in the county of Mid-Lothian, very nearly double the strength would be required, on an average, to draw the same load on broad as on narrow wheels. Nor am I afraid to leave the decision of this fact to accurate observation and experience.

* It would take up too much of your room here to specify all the circumstances that ought to be in this case adverted to, which, by being overlooked by careless observers, will make this supposition appear much exaggerated. The writer of this article, who has no other motive for opposing the projected law, but a sincere conviction that it would be highly injurious, will be ready, if called upon for that purpose, to wait upon a Committee of the Commissioners of Supply, (or any Gentlemen well skilled in the principle of mechanics, if they shall choose to employ them), to explain his reasons more at large, and to fee a comparative trial fairly made in their presence with broad and narrow wheels, upon the roads in Mid-Lothian, with a view clearly to ascertain the matter of fact here in question; and he makes no doubt of thus affording full conviction to any ingenious person, who is candidly desirous of discovering truth.

The above observation applies to made roads; but when we come to cross roads that have not been made, the obstructions that broad wheels meet with there, at every step, are such as render them altogether unfit for use. Hence it must follow, that, should a law be obtained to compel men to use nothing but broad wheels upon public roads, it would be imposing a very weighty tax on the carriage of all goods on them; but as it is impossible to use these wheels at all upon many cross roads, farmers would often be under the necessity of keeping two sorts of carriages, one with narrow wheels for unmade roads, another with broad wheels, into which the load should be shifted when it came to the made road. It is perfectly needless for me to enlarge on the inconveniences this would occasion, or on the absolute impossibility of performing it, as these are sufficiently obvious.

If, then, the principle of this supposed improvement be so very liable to objection, ought it not to be very attentively considered before the measure be adopted? and the more so, as there are other very serious objections to it, which seem not to have been adverted to.

The property of private individuals ought never to be invaded by the legislature, except for very weighty considerations indeed; but, in the present case, it is proposed to subject one of the most useful classes of men to a very heavy expence, without any obvious benefit to any one; and even, if the foregoing observations are just, to the certain detriment of the whole community. What this expence may be, it is impossible to calculate with absolute certainty; but I presume no one will suppose there can be less than thirty thousand carts in the county of Mid-Lothian; of course, thirty thousand pair broad wheels would be required, which, at 6 l. a pair, would cost 180,000 l.—an immense sum to be called at once from the farmers and carters in this small district, and which cannot fail to derange their private affairs in a very high degree. It is also to be noted, that all the wheels that are at present in use must be entirely laid aside, which, on an average, may be valued at one-fourth part of the above sum, or 45,000 l. all of which must be entirely lost to them for ever. Surely it ought not to be upon speculative plans of doubtful improvement that such a wasteful sacrifice of private property should be made.

Nor does the evil rest here. It frequently must happen, that carriages from the neighbouring counties have occasion to enter into, or pass through this county; so that all persons having occasion thus to use them must be under the necessity of obtaining new wheels also; and thus the property of a great number of individuals, who are not within the jurisdiction of the gentlemen who have this law in contemplation, would be affected by it, and the public be thrown into endless jars and confusion by attempting to enforce it.

From these considerations, and others I must omit, I would humbly hope the gentlemen who have proposed this measure, will take the trouble to re-consider it; and if, upon doing so, they should find it good to desist from their purpose, it would save the public no small degree of trouble. They will please to advert, that though the legislature has, on former occasions, attempted to allure individuals into the practice now wished to be established, by exempting broad wheels from all tolls for a time, yet they never thought of such a bold measure, not even in England, though much better calculated for the purpose than Scotland, as to compel every one to use them. But should these gentlemen persist in endeavouring to push this measure, it will certainly be necessary for farmers and others, who would be affected thereby, to take timeous measures to guard against a law which would so deeply injure them.

A FARMER.

By order of the Trustees for the Turnpike Roads in the County of Edinburgh.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the said Trustees intend to apply to Parliament, during the ensuing Session of Parliament, by petition, stating, that it will be for the benefit of the roads in the county of Edinburgh, that all Waggon and Carts, when travelling the roads in the said county, shall use broad wheels, under certain exceptions; and praying, that an act of Parliament may be granted to that purpose.

Extracted from the Minutes of said Trustees by SAM. MITCHELSON Jun. CLK.

BERWICKSHIRE.

WHEREAS Notice has already been given, That application is intended to be made, in the next session of Parliament, for a bill, in order to be passed into a law, to make, amend, and repair the Post Road between London and Edinburgh, from the liberties of Berwick-upon-Tweed, through the county of Berwick by Ayton bridge, and the new bridge over the Pease or Pals of Cockburn's path, to Dunglass bridge, on the confines of the county of East-Lothian; and which road passes through part of the united parishes of Mordington and Lamberton, and the parishes of Ayton, Coldingham, and Cockburn's-path, all within the county of Berwick. It is also proposed by several Gentlemen and Farmers in the county of Berwick, to apply to Parliament for a clause or clauses to be inserted in the said turnpike bill, for powers to make branches of roads from the said Post Road, at or near Cockburn's-path Tower, by the way of Langley, the lands of West-Brookholes, the fourth banks of the water of Eye, by Auchincrow, to Billie Causeway; and also, from or near West-Brookholes to Preston bridge; and which branches of road pass through the parishes of Cockburn's-path, parishes of Oldhamflocks's parish, Coldingham, and the united parishes of Bunkle and Preston, all within the county of Berwick, and whereof this public notice is given, agreeable to the rules of the Right Honourable the House of Commons of Great Britain.

Forth and Clyde Navigation.

NOTICE, IN TERMS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT. A MEETING of the Company of Proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Navigation, is to be held within the Goldsmith's Hall in Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 7th day of November next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, to consider the present table of Tolls and Duties payable for goods passing upon the whole or any part of the Canal or collateral cut, and to make such alterations as shall be thought proper. A General Quarterly Meeting of the Company is to be held in Edinburgh on the same day, when there will be taken into the consideration of the Meeting, two Draughts of a bill proposed to be brought into Parliament, for extending the Canal, and for altering, in part, the constitution of the Company.

MR William Mitchell, Minister of the Gospel at Tingwall in Shetland, having brought a process of augmentation of his stipend against the Heritors of that parish, compereance was made for them, and they pleaded in bar of the action, That the Minister had obtained a decree, augmenting his stipend since the Union, and therefore it was not now competent for, nor in the power of the Court of Commission of Teinds to give a new augmentation.—The parties were heard in presence upon this plea, and the Court have ordered informations to be prepared upon it, and put into the boxes.

It appears to the Heritors of Tingwall, and some other proprietors, who have attended to this suit, that the same is of general importance to the Landed Interest of Scotland, being the leading one for determining the general question, whether a Minister, who has obtained an augmentation of his stipend since the Union, can again be heard in the Teind Court, upon an application for an additional augmentation. In this view, they wish to know the sentiments of those who think themselves interested upon this subject; and suggest, that a meeting should be held for the above purpose, in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 15th November next, at twelve o'clock noon.—It is requested that the Landed holders who cannot attend themselves, may give such instructions to their doers or others, as may enable the meeting to follow some general and united plan in this business.

It may probably occur to those interested, that it would be a convenient and proper time to take this matter under consideration, when the Gentlemen are convened together at the ensuing Michaelmas meetings.

Those who wish to be previously informed of particulars, may apply to John Anderson and Isaac Grant, writers to the signet.

Sale of Lands in Stirlingshire.

TO BE SOLD, that Farm called WEST TOWN of PLEAN, presently occupied by Alexander Rattray, at the rent of 117 l. Sterling, lying in the parish of St Ninians, and county of Stirling, four miles distant from the town of Stirling, and bounded on the north by the turnpike road leading to Edinburgh.

There is on the lands a good dwelling-house of two stories, with suitable offices, malt-barn, and others, which have been used, and are well calculated for a distillery. The grounds are inclosed, have plenty of coal and lime in their neighbourhood, and lie near good and ready markets. The title-deeds of the premises are clear. If the purchaser incline, great part of the price will be allowed to lie some time in his hands.

The lands will be shown by Alexander Rattray; and other particulars learned by applying to William McKillop, writer in Edinburgh; Thomas Wingate, writer in Stirling; or Mr Glen of Forganhall, near Falkirk, who can conclude a bargain.

There is also to be sold, any quantity from one to an hundred acres of fine kerse land, lying on the north and hard by the great Canal, and at a small distance from the Carron works. Apply to Mr Glen.

TO BE SOLD by auction, for behoof of creditors, within Gibb's Coffeehouse, Leith, on Thursday the 9th of November next, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon.

THE HOUSE AND GARDEN in Quality Street, presently possessed by Thomas Walker. The house consists of three stories; and contains dining-room, drawing room, four bed-rooms, counting room, consulting room, kitchen, pantry, wine-cellar, coal-cellar, and two servants rooms, all in good repair. The counting room has a separate entry from the house.

Three hundred pounds of the price will be allowed to remain in the purchaser's hands, to answer an annuity. The remainder to be paid on the 10th of January. But as the purchaser's entry cannot be until Whitfriday, the interest from the time of payment to that term will be allowed the purchaser.

The articles of roup, and titles, may be seen in the hands of Thomas Adair clerk to the signet; to whom application for further particulars may be made.

STIRLING-SHIRE.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN. THE LANDS OF BELLEVILL, LITTLE BALLAARDS, MECKLE BALLAARDS, OLD-WALLS, STONY ACRE, and STOCKY-BRIDGE, with the Houses, Yards, Planting, and other Pertinents thereof, lying within the parish of Drymen, and shire of Stirling.

These lands are computed to consist of about 500 acres Scots measure, three-fourths of which are arable and newly inclosed, with a good stone dyke. They are situated upon both sides of the great military road betwixt Dumbarston and Stirling, nearly at an equal distance from each of these places, and within a mile of the thriving village of Backlieve, commanding a pleasant prospect down the Forth.

There is a great deal of fine old planting upon the lands of Bellevill, which was formerly the residence of a respectable family, though the house is now gone to ruin, and the garden and orchards into disrepair. There is also upon these lands, a considerable quantity of natural WOOD, besides the planting, amongst which are a great number of old oaks. There is likewise a good free-stone QUARRY.

The rental of the lands is at present only 150 l. Sterling yearly, but the whole tacks are out at Whitfriday 1783, when a considerable rise may be expected. The present tenants have lived upon the lands for two nineteen years past, and are in a thriving situation. The farms of Stoneyacre and the town of Bellevill, consisting of 160 acres, have been in grass for these eight years past, and when let for tillage will bring a considerable advance of rent. The whole lands are holden feu of the Duke of Montrose, for payment of 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. yearly.

For further particulars apply to Andrew Blane writer to the signet; Alexander Robertson writer in Glasgow; or William Findlay at Moss, factor upon the lands.

N. B. Two thirds of the price may remain in the hands of the purchaser, upon his giving sufficient security therefore.

Lands in Lanarkshire.

TO BE SOLD. THE LANDS and Estate of MONKLAND, with the Superiorities thereto belonging. The property-lands consist of above 447 Scots acres, of which about 383 acres are arable, 54 1/2 natural wood and planting, and 5 acres moss; all lying contiguous in the parishes of East and Old Monkland and Bothwell. There is a commodious mansion-house upon the estate, in good repair, with suitable offices, fit to accommodate a large family. The house is pleasantly situated on the banks of North Calder, 32 miles distant from Edinburgh, 12 from Glasgow, 7 from Hamilton, and 2 from Airdrie; to all which there are good turnpike roads. This last is a flourishing village, where the neighbouring families can be supplied with every necessary.

The net rent, after deduction of public burdens, is above 375 l. Sterling, exclusive of the wood, planting, and coal. The lands hold mostly of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county.

The coal in this estate is of great importance, as there are five different seams of it running through the whole lands, one of which is ten feet thick, and is within eight fathoms of the surface. The coal in the feus is likewise reserved to the superior.

The place and time of sale will be mentioned in a future advertisement.

The rental, title-deeds, and plan of the lands, are in the hands of Daniel Hamilton clerk to the signet, Windmill street, who has power to conclude a private bargain; and to whom, or to the proprietor, or his overseer at Monkland-house, any person wishing for further information may apply.

Lands in Berwickshire.

TO BE SOLD. THE LANDS of HARLAW and teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Woolthorpe, within eight measured miles of Lauder, and four of Greenlaw, which are both market towns. They consist of 1224 acres statute measure, whereof 364 are arable and meadow. The present free rent is upwards of 100 l. for which they were let above 20 years ago to one tenant; but as the tack is now expired, and the lands are capable of great improvement, having easy access to line by the turnpike road from Edinburgh to London by Greenlaw, which passes along side of them, a very considerable rise of rent may be expected. These lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books of the county at 319 l. Scots. The teinds are valued, and are exchequed by the stipend presently payable to the minister of Woolthorpe.

The title-deeds which are clear, with the plan of the lands, are in the hands of Matthew Sandilands writer to the signet, to whom intending purchasers may apply; and if agreeable the whole or the greatest part of the price may remain in the hands of the purchaser.

N. B. If the lands are not sold at or before Martinmas next, they will be let on lease for a term of years.

TO BE LENT now and at Martinmas next, several sums from ONE THOUSAND to TEN THOUSAND POUNDS, either on heritable or personal security. Apply to Mr Sandilands.

TO BE SOLD ALTOGETHER OR IN PARCELS. As Purchasers shall incline.

THE Lands and Estate of BLAIR.

the Lands of Kinnaird, Dichenhead, and Doshill, with the Teinds, Parsonage, and Vicarage; together with the Feudal-duties and Superiorities of Doshill Mill, Cleith Mill, the Lands of Nivington, and others near the church of Cleith, all lying in the parish of Cleith, and shire of Kinross.—Also, the Lands of Woodend, Blairbathie, and Craigencait, with the Teinds thereof, in the parishes of Duth and Dunfermline, and shire of Fife.

The whole lands lie contiguous, and consist of upwards of 3000 Scots acres, whereof 1880 or thereby are inclosed, including the plantations. There is also a proportion of three undivided Commonities, whereof a considerable part will fall to this estate.

The present free rent, after deducting ministers stipends, schoolmasters salaries, and a small feu-duty payable to the Abbey of Dunfermline, is 860 l. 13 s. 7 d. 6-12ths.

The plantations upon this estate, consisting of about 500 acres, are remarkably flourishing and extensive, and of very considerable value, a good deal of them being above 50 years old. They are disposed, as to produce shelter from all directions; and at the same time, to afford a great variety of beauty and ornament.

The situation of the place is exceedingly convenient, as the turnpike road from Queensferry by Kinross to Perth, passes through the villages of Keltiebridge and Maryburgh, which belong to the estate.—It is distant 20 miles from Edinburgh, 10 from North Queensferry, 5 from Kinross, and 20 from Perth, and there are plentiful markets in the neighbourhood.

The extensive improvements made on this estate have been by inclosing and planting: the agricultural part has never been overtaken to any extent; there is consequently great room for improvement in that way, there being coal and lime in the grounds and neighbourhood.—The whole lands hold blench of the Crown, and afford three freehold qualifications, two in Kinrossshire, and one in Fife. There is an exceeding good house, with every sort of convenience and accommodation for a large family.—The kitchen garden contains three acres laid out with taste, and plentifully stocked with fruit of all sorts.—The fruit walls are covered with trees of good bearing, and of the best kinds.

Except this garden and the court before the house, there is no expence necessary for keeping as a place; for though there are ridings and openings through the woods, which serve equally for the purpose of removing the trees that are cut down, and the purposes of walking and riding for pleasure, they are so contrived as to require no expence in maintaining them or keeping them in order.

There is a Bleachfield on this estate, with a bleacher's house, washing-house, drying-house, and every other necessary convenience, and it is supplied at all times with a most abundant spring of water.—There is also a Lint Mill adjoining to it, and both the field and the mill have full employment.—The villages of Maryburgh and Keltie afford all conveniences that arise from the neighbourhood of trades people of every denomination, and are so far distant from the house as to cause no inconvenience.

The progress of writs, plans of the estate, rentals, and tacks, are in the hands of William Leslie, writer to the signet, to whom, or Mr Robert Beaton at Lochgelly near Kinghorn, persons intending to purchase may apply; and Robert Bruce at Blair will show the grounds.

LANDS IN FIFE.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 28th day of November 1786, at six o'clock afternoon, in whole or in two lots.

The LANDS and BARONY of KINNAIRD, lying within the parish of Abdie, and shire of Fife. This estate pays about 260 l. Sterling of yearly free rent, holds of the Crown, and is valued in the cess-books at 930 l. Scots. It lies within five miles of Cupar, and one mile of the harbour of Newburgh, upon the Tay, and contains near 400 Scots acres, mostly of a fine black mold. There is a good deal of planting old and young upon the estate.

Also, the Lands and Estate of INVERDOVAT and others, lying within the parish of Forgan, and shire of Fife, and paying about 290 l. Sterling of yearly rent. This estate (a small pendicle excepted) holds of the Crown, and exclusive of that pendicle, is valued in the cess-books at about 768 l. It consists of near 480 Scots acres of excellent soil, extending above a mile along the banks of the Tay, opposite to Dundee.

The conditions of sale, and progress of writs, may be seen in the hands of Mr Erskine, clerk to the signet at Edinburgh; to whom, or to the proprietor at Dundee, any person willing to make a private bargain may apply.

By Adjournment.

Lands in the Shire of Forfar. **TO BE SOLD** by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 29th day of November 1786, at six o'clock afternoon.

The LANDS of MAINS, and EASTER KIRKTON of Earl-Strathguthy, lying within the parish of Mains and shire of Forfar.

This estate is well situated, within less than a mile of the town of Dundee, and is let to substantial tenants. From the nature of the leases, no expences whatever, during their currency, can be incurred by the proprietor. The tenants are obliged to observe a proper mode of culture, and a certain and very considerable rise will take place when the tacks expire.

The present net rent of this estate, after deduction of public burdens, is 1110 l. Sterling. The property-lands extend to upwards of 1000 Scots acres. There is plenty of free stone upon them. They abound in game; and a troutling water runs through the middle of the estate; which, besides thriving hedge-rows around most of the inclosures, has old timber growing upon it to a considerable value.

In case the lands do not sell in one lot, it is proposed to divide them into parcels, and of which notice shall be given in a future advertisement.—Intending purchasers may give in offers to Mr Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, or to Mr Erskine, clerk to the signet, with whom the progress of writs, rentals, and plan of the estate are lodged, and who has power to sell by private bargain.

David Cobb, tenant at New-Mains, will show the grounds.